

PONTOONS WILL BE USED TO RAISE SUBMARINE F-4

GREAT PROBLEM IS HOW TO BREAK NEPTUNE'S GRIP

Diving Bell Constructed For Use In Salvaging Operations Is Strange-Looking Apparatus

(Continued from Page 5.)

And while the rescuers were bravely struggling to hold their prize in the sea, those on shore were working equally hard to complete the preparations for raising the hull. The massive diving bell, which has been under construction at the Honolulu Iron Works under the direction of C. W. Parks, civil engineer in charge at Pearl Harbor, was completed at five-thirty o'clock last night. Night and day since Sunday afternoon at four o'clock every facility at the command of the big plant was placed at the disposal of the navy department. Skilled mechanics worked night and day on the job and after forty-nine hours it was pronounced complete. The big diving bell was lifted onto a truck with the aid of a powerful crane hoist and no time was lost in getting it to the naval dock. There one of the smaller cranes was brought into play and the ponderous device from which it is hoped to direct a survey of the sunken submarine was lowered into thirty-five feet of water. It was securely sealed.

TESTING BELL FOR LEAKS

This morning it will be raised and examination made for leaks. If none are found, it will be loaded onto a large and towed by the Navajo to the scene of operations. Jack Agaz was present last evening to watch the bell being lowered into the water. This morning when it is towed out to sea he will accompany it, a willing volunteer to descend in the ponderous Jules Verne-like subterranean carriage. Every mathematical calculation known to the men who make this work their specialty shows that the bell can withstand the terrific pressure under which it will be subjected at a depth of three hundred feet. It is estimated that the entire surface must withstand a pressure of more than one and one-half million pounds at a depth of three hundred feet.

"We have every reason to believe it will stand the test," said a naval officer yesterday afternoon. "But it is not possible to guarantee this. Only the test will show, and the man who goes down in it is taking a great risk."

"I am only prepared to let the bell be submerged to a depth of three hundred feet, though we have three hundred and fifty feet of air hose," said Commander Parks, as the work was nearing completion last night.

TUGS TO RESUME TASK

The tug Navajo and probably the Makani will again resume the work of sweeping in the vicinity of the wreck this morning. Cables will be fastened to the F-4 if possible, not so much to attempt to raise it, but to keep it from drifting further out. The diving bell, around the outside of which will be fitted clusters of high-powered electric lights will be lowered to the bottom and with the aid of telephone communication Agaz will inform those on top just what he can see through the glass portholes and in the best way possible direct the work of the divers above should proceed with the task of getting a strong cradle of steel cables beneath the sunken hull. If the diving bell works, say those who have initiated upon this method of viewing the wreck, preliminary plans for raising the hull can be quickly completed.

A number of conferences were held yesterday in an effort to devise upon the most practical plan of raising the F-4 or getting it into shallow water. It is believed that these plans have been called to the navy department at Washington. The secretary of navy will probably pass upon their feasibility and expense, and quick action is expected from that and as to whether the work shall be carried out along the lines agreed upon.

It is understood that the plan as decided upon yesterday consists of bringing a number of pontoons into play. It is believed these can be secured on Oahu or at some of the other islands. Either two or four of these will be used. This will depend upon their size and the number that can be obtained. The pontoons will be flooded near the scene of the wreck and sunk to as great a depth as they will go. Then the cables attached to the cradle in which the F-4 will be rigged will be fastened to the pontoons. They in turn will be pumped out, their buoyancy lessening the lifting power necessary to raise the submarine from the bed of the ocean. This suspended the wreck will be towed inshore until it again touches bottom, when the same procedure will be followed, until finally the submarine is brought where a section of the drydock can be submerged beneath it and thus bring it to the surface. How long this will require could not even be estimated by the naval officials yesterday.

"I consider this plan for raising the submarine F-4 as entirely feasible," said Rear Admiral G. B. E. Moore yesterday.

One of the plans submitted by those who would aid in the raising of the F-4 there are only a few of them that would not be practical and probably impractical if we had one hundred feet of water less to contend with," said another naval officer who has been engaged in the rescue work constantly since last Thursday afternoon.

"If some one could tell us how we could overcome that handicap of a hundred feet of water the rest would be easy. If the F-4 had gone down in two hundred feet of water instead of three hundred feet, we had saved her the first day, like we did at the present time, she would have been raised long ago and the boys inside provided they did not meet death at the outset.

FEAT OF AGRAZ WAS WONDERFUL

Veteran Pearl Diver From Thursday Island Lands Work of Naval 'Fish'

The feat of Jack Agaz in descending into the sea to a depth of 215 feet, fitted only with a helmet, is a remarkable achievement," said C. E. Garrit yesterday. Mr. Garrit is a master diver, who spent a number of years in the vicinity of Thursday Island engaged in pearl fishing and in daily contact with diving divers who feared no danger in descending to the sea floor in the search for pearls and pearls shells. He is spending a vacation in Honolulu.

"The pearl fishers on Thursday Island use equipment similar to that employed by Agaz," he continued. "Many of the divers are Japanese, recognized as among the best in the world. The greatest depth I have known them attain was twenty-eight fathoms, or 168 feet."

"I knew a Norwegian named Lambert, who in 1904 made a depth of thirty-two fathoms, or 192 feet. This was off Cape Finisterre. Lambert was fitted with a complete diving outfit. He was a member of the crew of the steamer Alfonso II, which foundered off Cape Finisterre, carrying gold bars valued at one million dollars in the bottom. Lambert descended to the wreck repeatedly, bringing up all but two of the gold bars."

"This at that time was looked upon as the greatest diving feat ever accomplished. But Agaz has beaten it by nearly twenty-five feet, and with practically no protection."

For the time when as gently as possible those upon whom the task will devolve will go to them and say that husband, or brother or father, all that is mortal of him, has been brought from the sea and sealed away in one of those twenty-one metal caskets now lying empty at the end of the naval wharf.

How LIVES WERE FASTENED

"The California and Navajo had held of the F-4 and were trying to tow her in when the cable broke," said Henry G. Plummer, superintendent of the Hawaiian Driftage Company. "The California was offshore; the Navajo in. Their lines were crossed, so that the California had hold of the inshore end of the submarine and the Navajo of the offshore end."

"We in the California were lifting the F-4 and could be lifted and the Navajo towed the wreck in. It was then that the line broke. It was an inch and one-half steel cable, or, as described in circumference, as sailors do, a five-inch line. The breaking stress was about ninety tons, and as there was a loop about the submarine, the whole line must have been carrying about the same load. It was not worn through, but broken off sharply."

Red paint from the hull of the F-4 was found on the cable.

The second break, that of the Navajo's line, occurred twelve hours later, at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Navajo had been held by the Makani until about eight o'clock yesterday morning, when lines were passed to the Alert, which was at anchor. The Navajo's line was broken off sharply, and the F-4 was left hanging from the Alert's cable. The Alert, relieved of the strain of the cables from the Navajo, swung about. Red paint from the submarine was ground into the mesh of the wire rope. The breaking following the great pull, spread the wire of the cable two feet or more, the broken end.

This line of the same size and strength as that of the California, Mr. Plummer said he had believed, from the way the submarine behaved under stress, that she might retain some buoyancy, possibly as much as fifteen tons of being completely waterlogged, but the parting of the cable convinced him that she was full of water.

The work of arranging for pontoons, securing additional gear and heavier tackle will be started at once this morning while the task of making an investigation of the condition of the sunken submarine is in progress.

Not before late in the afternoon at the earliest is any definite news as to the progress being made expected. How far it will take to bring the submerged wreck to the surface is only a matter of conjecture. It may not be within the next few days. It may not be for a week or more. Probably the submarine F-4 and its perished crew may never—but then that is a probability that even those in charge of the work will not look forward to.

PREPARED FOR THE WOE

Since Friday night, in fact, there has been little hope, and each minute since then the chances for rescue grow less. On Friday night orders were given to keep the morgue open, to have twenty men ready to receive the dead. Yesterday the coffin was sent out to the wharf. There will be less sadness and pain for those who held the F-4 boys as dearest to them. If the bodies are brought out from the F-4 they will be identified and one by one placed in the metal caskets and turned over to those who will be waiting to receive them. This will be the most terrible task of the day, according to those who have been following its heart-breaking details since last Thursday night. Many have held up through nervous energy alone, fighting to wrest from the sea at least the lifeless forms of the heroes who have perished. But to gaze into their faces as they are brought up from the flooded cavern of the ship that they saved is a task that death will be more than many can stand. The wives and relatives of the men who went down with the F-4 have also given up, it is believed. Many of them have been at the naval wharf daily since the first day of the tragedy.

"Oh, they will bring them back, all right," said one brave little woman last night, the wife of one of the sailors in the F-4. "I know they cannot be lost. And she remained there, waiting and hopeful until late that night. The sun had scarcely come up over Diamond Head Friday morning when she was again at the wharf end, gazing out to sea where the rescue parties were at work. Less hopeful, but still confident, she placed faith in the encouraging news that there was still a chance for the imprisoned men. Saturday and Sunday and Monday she was again there with the other brave women, her reddened eyes mute evidence of the tears that had ached them of the sleepless vigil through which she had passed. Yesterday the little woman was not there. Whether weeded the others who had remained so long, their faith unshaken that their loved ones would yet conquer the sea, that God perhaps would save them to them those they held most dear.

Most of them are now waiting in their sorrow-stricken homes, waiting for news of their loved ones.

CHARITY WORKERS PLAN A CAMPAIGN TO SECURE MONEY

Associated Organization Will Start Directors and Friends Out On Individual Mission

NEW SCHEME ENDORSED BY COMMERCE CHAMBER

No Person Will Be Solicited More Than Once and Amounts Are Optional

CHARITIES FUND IS ENDORSED Chamber of Commerce Issues Card

It is to certify that the Charities and Social Welfare Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu has investigated the Associated Charities of Hawaii, which solicited during the year 1914 for the regular work of the institution, and believes it to be worthy the support of those who desire to further its aims. This endorsement does not lower the standing of any fund other than to recognize the regular work. Any special project for which funds are solicited to be submitted to the charities and social welfare committee for consideration and endorsement before any solicitation is made. The person named below is authorized to solicit funds for the institution.

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

Here is the 1915 budget of the associated charities approved by the directors at a special meeting in the rooms of the chamber of commerce yesterday:

Relief will cost	\$5,100
Two investigators (possibly three) will cost	2,300
Stenographer will cost	700
General expenses will cost	1,600
Secretary and manager	1,075
Trained worker from New York	1,650
Total	\$13,325

Condition of Treasury

"Of this amount there is now available, of which \$5,000 has been secured from old pledges and \$1,400 in new money, so that the remainder needed to fill out the budget is \$6,925."

To raise this sum a quiet, persistent campaign of personal solicitation will be unrelentingly prosecuted. All the directors of the associated charities and several other friendly persons were given yesterday individual cards stating briefly that the chamber of commerce has approved the work of the charities and that the person holding the card presented is authorized to solicit funds for general expenses.

Small Gifts Welcome

No person will be solicited more than once and nobody need feel bashful about making small contributions. The looks show that gifts have ranged from sums at fifty cents to \$400, and it came to a choice between a lump sum of hundreds and an equal amount divided among many small gifts, the organization would prefer the aggregate of the many small gifts. It is the wish of the management to interest as many persons as possible in its work, and so to make it part of the community life, rather than an exotic luxury supported by a wealthy few.

Good Advice Is Dear

In this connection, the directors felt that they could not better present their case than Dean Hodges of Cambridge, Massachusetts, had done for them in a brief paper entitled the art of handling in part as follows:

"The distinctive function of the associated charities is to give advice. That may seem a cheap thing to give, but when you come to think about it, good advice is not so cheap after all."

The associated charities came upon the scene some thirty-five years ago and found that there was need of specialization in charity as well as in other things. The relief side of charity seemed to be fairly well attended to. It was not very efficiently done, though it was generously done.

"The situation was similar to that in the old days when there were no professional fire companies, but every gentleman had a leather fire bucket hanging in his hall at home, with his name elaborately emblazoned on it. When the fire bells rang, he ran home, got his bucket, and with all the other neighbors went to the fire. They had a certain time and gradually the fire went out. But now there is a system; there is a company of men who are trained to put out fires."

Where the Money Goes

"When we say that the distinctive function of the associated charities is to give advice (service), we mean, I think, a very general misunderstanding. When people look at the reports of the associated charities, they see that a considerable sum of money is expended every year for office expenses, and salaries, and that only a small amount of money goes for relief. Then they say, 'Well, I don't propose to give my money to any such organization as that. I am not going to give my money to support people at the office of the associated charities. What I want to do is to help the poor.'"

"But the truth is that judicious and timely advice is the most helpful thing you can give, and that the art of helping is intimately akin to the art of healing. The difference between the

PRINCE CUPID HERE FROM WASHINGTON

Matsushita Brings Prominent Persons—General McAlpin of New York Aboard

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Five seven but cloudy sky was the lot of the Matsushita steamer Matsushita in her voyage from San Francisco, she docked at seven-thirty yesterday morning, on time to the minute. She brought a heavy mail, 404 bags.

On the Matsushita were Delegate J. K. Kahanamoku and Mrs. Kahanamoku, who were returning home from Washington following the adjournment of Congress.

General Mills Comes

There was a big passenger list, which included General E. A. McAlpin, Military aide of the McAlpin, the well-known New York hotel; General Anson Mills, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Mills; Colonel Bennett, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bennett, and, all told, 143 cabin passengers. General McAlpin and General Mills are on a pleasure trip, and their stay is indefinite. Colonel and Mrs. Bennett will return to San Francisco on the Matsushita. Mrs. Mary Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wallace, Mrs. W. H. Wallace and Miss Matron Wallace, all of Newport, R. I., made up a party.

In the steerage were five Japanese who had crossed away on the schooner Defiance out of Hilo and had been detained by the immigration authorities at San Francisco and sent back to the islands on the Matsushita. They were taken in charge by the immigration authorities here.

Brings Twelve Autos

There were twelve automobiles in the cargo for Honolulu, and one for Hilo. The cargo was 4169 tons. There were seventeen steerage passengers.

The Matsushita will sail for San Francisco at ten o'clock in the morning of April 7.

SHERIFF WILL 'FIRE' CAPTAIN KAHANAMOKU

Policeman Draws Pay Till He Appears For Dismissal

Captain Duke Kahanamoku, of the police force, will be asked to resign as soon as Sheriff Rose can get his eye on this member of his force."

Kahanamoku has not presented himself at the police station for several days. His intention to throw up his badge being indicated by this and by the fact that he sent his badge to the sheriff by special messenger.

Plenty of good and substantial reasons are known to justify the summary dismissal of Kahanamoku, even if he had continued to show up for duty, but the sheriff does not like to publicly disgrace the officer by firing him. He is waiting, therefore, to ask the captain to resign. Meanwhile Kahanamoku's pay continues.

LOWER POSTAL RATES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Two cents postal charges instead of five were announced by the Postal Office department yesterday on letters from the United States to the Barbados and the Leeward Islands, in the West Indies.

associated charities and the relief associations is like that between the doctor's office and the drug store. You do not expect to carry away from the doctor's office something in a basket or in a brown paper parcel; you expect to get counsel and advice, and perhaps a prescription that you may take to the drug store.

Alma Hall: Not Good

"Let the experienced doctor in making that prescription takes pains to prescribe as few drugs as he can. He is afraid of getting people into the drug habit. And the wise philanthropist is just as afraid of getting people into the alma habit, which is closely akin to the morphine habit in that it deprives people of self-respect."

"So when you see these figures for the office expenses of the associated charities, you understand that you are paying for good advice; you are paying for the most expensive and at the same time the most necessary thing that any community can have."

Local Conditions

In the case of the associated charities of Honolulu, the item of relief, as may be seen by reference to the budget, comes to a little less than half the total expenditures. Included are food, rent, clothing, transportation, bedding, milk and loans. And it is always temporary, pending an investigation looking to self-support whenever possible.

The investigators find out what applicants need, look into stories told and try to uncover the underlying causes of distress; give advice in difficulty, where medical, hospital and institutional aid may be had; guide the applicant to become self-supporting; correspond with friends and relatives.

General Expenses

General expenses include telephone, postage, stationery, printing, lights, office furniture, supplies, rent and janitor's care.

The salaries of the trained workers is a temporary charge. She is at present standardizing the work—that is, bringing the paid local workers up to the standards taught by experience in larger centers—and instructing the activities of thirty or more volunteer workers.

FEDERAL BUILDING SHOULD BE ERECTED ON THE IRWIN SITE

Women of Outdoor Circle Go On Record As Favoring This Location

COMMUNICATE VIEWS TO TREASURY AGENTS

Show That Structure Is Needed There To Aid Civic Center Plans

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

R. C. Rueshaum, agent of the treasury department, now in the city securing information upon which to base a recommendation to Secretary McAdoo regarding the proper location of the proposed federal building, has learned that in at least one association in Honolulu which has carefully considered the matter there is unanimity. This is in the Outdoor Circle, the members of which, at attendance at the last meeting of the Circle, went on record as unqualifiedly favoring the Irwin site. The women, through their executive committee, have addressed a letter to Mr. Rueshaum, setting forth their views and their desires.

This letter is:

"Mr. E. C. McAdoo, The Outdoor Circle of Honolulu at its regular meeting on Saturday, March 20, passed a unanimous resolution favoring the Irwin site above all others for the federal building."

"The Outdoor Circle is a body of women banded together for the improvement and the beautifying of Honolulu and has two hundred and fifteen members. We have been working for a Civic Center for three years, last year expending quite a large sum for the restoration of the Capitol grounds."

"The erection of the federal building with a parking on its four frontages will do a very great deal towards making the Civic Center a beautiful reality. We refer you to the daily press which has given its hearty support to our work. Sincerely yours,"

"CHERILIA L. LOWREY, President

"HARRIET P. THURSTON, Vice-President

"NELL L. MOORE, Secy. Treas.

"KATHERINE E. MURPHY, JENNIE R. ASHFORD, KULUMANU WARD, Members of Executive Com.

"Monday, March 22, 1915."

OLDEST GENERAL ARRIVES

Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, retired, one of the oldest generals in the United States Army, arrived yesterday in the Matsushita. He was born in Boone county, Indiana, in 1834, eighty-one years ago next August, and graduated from West Point with the class of 1855, served through the Civil War, without being once absent from his regiment, either on leave or from sickness, and subsequently fought in almost all the Indian wars. In particular, he commanded at the battle of Slim Butte, South Dakota, in 1876.

Previous to the Civil War, while an engineering and survey duty in Texas, General Mills laid out the first plan of the city of El Paso. After his days of warfare were over, he invented the woven carriage belt, and the loom for its manufacture, now in use in the United States army and navy and the British army.

PRINGLE LOSES THROUGH SUPREME COURT DECISION

The supreme court decided against Clarence D. Pringle yesterday on the writ of mandamus to compel City Auditor Bicknell to pay Pringle his last month's salary as an employee of Judge Stuart's court. Pringle was appointed by Stuart to take V. M. Harrison's place as deputy clerk in the third division of the first circuit court, without Harrison being given the required month's notice. Bicknell refused to pay Pringle's salary for that month and Pringle brought the action. He lost out.

MORE FOOD FOR ALLIES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

GALVESTON, Texas, March 21.—Five steamships cleared for European ports today carrying cargoes of cotton and wheat to the Allies valued at \$2,226,000.

GERMAN SUCCESS ANNOUNCED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

BERLIN, March 31.—German troops have won a succession of successes in Northern Poland. At Krasnopol the Russians lost 2,000 killed and at Tauragon 1,000 prisoners.

FRENCH SUCCESS ANNOUNCED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

PARIS, March 31.—At St. Mihiel, the apex of the German salient, French artillery was successful today in silencing the German batteries.

LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Estimates given last yesterday by the Department of Agriculture on the Louisiana sugar crop are that it will run \$242,000 tons.